

WEEKLY MESSENGER.

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NUMBER II.

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The above rates of subscription and for advertising will be strictly and invariably charged.

Office on Main Street, opposite the "Webster House," the same occupied for the "Chronicle Office."

GOLD AND SILVER.

A late number of the *Journal des Debats* at Paris contains an article on the relative values of gold and silver, of which we make the following translation:

GOLD IN FRANCE.—It is now an ascertained fact that there are in Australia vast auriferous deposits of alluvium. To the causes of the depreciation of gold which exist in California, therefore, are about to be added another, which may prove to be very powerful; for the mines of Australia appear to be as rich as they are extensive, and the spirit of enterprise is very energetic among the Australian colonists. This is, then, an additional reason why the government should engage with earnest solicitude in the revision of our monetary laws, that may prevent the depreciation of gold from happening to our special advantage.

The naked truth of the matter is this. France requires about two thousand five hundred millions of francs in specie for its business transactions. Until 1850 she had, we might say, nothing but silver for this purpose; but since that time gold has been precipitated upon us with a constantly increasing impetuosity. The mint of Paris, (the only one where gold is transformed into money,) which formerly only coined insignificant sums, now fabricates unequalled masses.

In 1845 it had only coined one hundred and nineteen thousand francs; in 1851 its coinage had risen to the exorbitant quantity of two hundred and seventy millions. Gold is thus substituting itself for silver in our monetary system; and what becomes of the silver thus displaced? It is inevitable that it passes almost entirely into the state of bullion, serving for the necessities of the general commerce of the world; because the entire scale of our operations will hardly require more than a fixed amount of metallic money, and, if gold enters into our circulation, nearly an equivalent quantity of silver will go out of it. The phenomenon which is taking place, therefore, is, that a few years since we had only silver specie, whereas we are now gradually reaching a state of things in which gold will be our only specie.

If gold were not in a course of depreciation, there need be no regret at this substitution of gold for silver; but are warranted in saying that nothing has heretofore existed to produce such an immediate influence on the fall of gold as the discovery of these new deposits, richer than those of any of the mines heretofore explored. In a word, silver fulfills, at the present moment, much better than gold, the essential condition of good money—fixedness of value in the metal.

If, then, the present state of things is permitted to go on, France will continue in common with the U. S. and England, by its coinage, to serve as a receptacle for the gold furnished by the mines of California and Australia, not to speak of others. It will serve, too, with greater disadvantage than the two countries named, since it will give, along with the silver, merchandise which we are at this time justified in considering as invariably in its value, and give it for gold, that in twenty or thirty years is to lose probably one-half or two-thirds of its value. In short, we shall play the part of a dupe, and still more so than the English or the Americans, for the reason that neither of these have any silver money to lose.

We shall play this sad part on a very grand scale; and, in fact, however much silver money we may have left, we shall receive the gold at the rate of fifteen and a half times the value of silver, seeing that our monetary system recognises this basis of valuation. We shall thus receive two thousand millions, and perhaps more, of the two thousand five hundred millions francs of about which our monetary mechanism is composed; and if the subsequent depreciation is a half or two-thirds, there will be a loss of one thousand millions, or one thousand and three hundred and thirty-three millions.

Such is the disaster which it behoves us to ward off. The remedy is known, and is simple and easy. Small States have already given us an example of it. We must abrogate the law in our monetary system which provides

A FEW WORDS TO VERY YOUNG PEOPLE WHO THINK OF GETTING MARRIED.

[The old rascal who concocted the following, deserves to be shut up with a whole regiment of crying babies, for three consecutive nights. See what he says, ladies, and say if he don't deserve it:]

"Whom the gods love die young," sang the Roman poet; meaning that their virtue insured to them an early immortality. We wish he had told us with what particular feeling the gods regard those who marry young—we mean that peculiar class of green horns who no sooner enter on their teens, but inexorable fate impels them to self-immolation on the altar of Hymen.

To us there is something especially painful in witnessing an unsuspecting girl of fifteen recklessly sporting on the immediate brink of wedlock, sacrificing herself to an evanescent sentiment, and offering to the world the anomalous spectacle of a child-mother! Her mind has been prepared for the event at her boarding school. She has a thorough conviction that the chief-end of woman's life is to get married; and, while she should still be wearing short petticoats, she falls bitterly in love with some simpleton who "reciprocates her affection," and selfishly robs her of those years which should be the brightest and most joyous of her existence. In a few weeks Charles discovers that it is most unreasonable thing that he should be expected to give up the young bachelor pleasures to which he has been accustomed, and that it is a bore to be always accompanied by a wife to a place of amusement. Julia begins to suspect that she is neglected; and then commences a series of "snaps," which every one of our married readers will of course know how to appreciate. Julia confides her sorrows to her mother, who generally will be silly enough to interfere, and fan pettishness into decided ill temper, to subside only when both parties are wearied of hostilities and of each other, or when the habit of constant intercourse has soothed the aspirations of hymenial bondage, and a kind of resignation takes the place of love.

RAILWAY BONDS IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the money market in that city, and the demand there for securities for investments or remittance to Europe, says:

We hear of considerable sales of securities at private bargin for foreign account, including Railway Bonds. It is very important, however, that it should be understood that the greatest discrimination is evinced in the election of Railway Bonds by foreign capitalists.

None but strictly first class trunk roads on the great lines of East and West, or North and South travel, where the road is completed or nearly completed, and where the cash subscriptions have been sufficient to build the road up to the iron, meet with any favor. The full appreciation of this fact by the getters up of innumerable railway projects on second class and sited routes all over the country, will save them much disappointment and an unavailing journey to this city.

Even under an active foreign demand for Railway Bonds there is no market here for the Bonds of railways built on Bonds, and beginning and ending nowhere. It is better to understand at once that Railway Bonds can not be negotiated in this market unless there are at least cash subscriptions enough to build the road up to the iron, and not then unless the road is a link in one of the great routes of travel, and not a mere local road between two inland towns.

PUNCTUALITY.—Hh! that's the word—punctuality! did you ever see a man who was punctual, who did not prosper in the long run? We don't care who or what he was—high or low, black or white, ignorant or learned, savage or civilized—we know if he did as he agreed, and was punctual in all his engagements, he prospered, and was more respected than his shiftless, lying neighbor.

The soul that rises with us, our life's star,

Hath had elsewhere its setting

And cometh from a far."

Nor is there any escape for the poor fellow. If a merciful dose of Gulfrey's cordial remove his trouble, another of the same pattern will assuredly take its place. If the young wife should fall a victim to a superabundance of conjugal blessings, and be removed to that blessed word where, "there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage," the infatuated young husband will have learned no wisdom from experience. Cupid will surely make him an easy prey, and another of his arrows will bring down another female victim.

Insatiate archer, could not one suffice?

The youth has early initiated himself into the ways of marriage, and married he must be, henceforth, though he retain poverty and wretchedness on himself, his wife, and his offspring.

Love is, of course, divine, ecstatic, and all that kind of thing; but at fifteen love is a humbug, and to give way to it produce unpleasant results in the end.

If any of our young readers happen to be troubled with a weakness of mind, we earnestly implore them to guard against the approaches of a callow affection.

It may in general be cured by a little firmness, but if that is lacking, we heard it said that a course of cold bathing assisted by strong doses of Brandreth's pills, will prove effectual.

AGE OF PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—

Cass and Webster, about 70; Houston, Scott, Marcy and Butler, over 60; Buchanan, 62; Lane, 50; Fillmore, 53; Douglass and Isaac P. Walker, about 40.

THE OLD ARM CHAIR.—The old arm chair of the patriot John Hancock, was sold in Boston recently for ten dollars, so says an exchange.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS OF LIBERIA.

The late files of Liberia papers contain the inaugural address of J. J. Roberts, Esq., on his re-election for a third time to the office of President, which is a most creditable documents from many of the Governors of our States. We make the following extract from it:

"It is no fiction but a veritable reality. A Christian state has risen into existence, on the barbarous coast of benighted Africa, and it does appear to me that a doubt should no longer remain as to the designs of Heaven in returning us to our fatherland. To this end Liberia is attracting the attention of the whole civilized world. The eyes of all are upon her, critically observing every step she takes.

"The people of Liberia are unquestionably solving the greatest of political problems, the capacity of the African race for self-government; and I have not the slightest doubt that, under God, Liberia is the chosen instrument for working out this problem, and restoring to Africa a government, a name, and the blessings of civilization and Christianity. And, gentlemen, by the Divine blessing, you have already accomplished much for downtrodden Africa, and have every encouragement to persevere in your efforts to carry forward the work committed to your hands. Will it be asked, what have you accomplished?

The answer is at hand, and though the enemies of Liberia may attempt it, can not be gainsaid.

"You have successfully warred against that curse of all curses, the detestable slave trade, and by your exertions have aided in effectively driving from those shores these monster in human shape who once infested this coast.

You have relieved thousands from innumerable distresses consequent upon the ravages of cruel wars, instigated by heartless slave dealers, and with other thousands brought them within the pale of civilization.

And above all, from Liberia has gone forth the light of Christianity, penetrating the very depths of heathen superstition and idolatry, so that in every direction may be seen the sons of the forest giving earnest heed to the story of the Cross.

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FROM THE DRESDEN HERALD.

THINGS I DON'T LIKE TO SEE ABOUT A CHURCH.

I don't like to see people standing in groups or parties about the church door before sermon, on the Sabbath day, talking and laughing, as men generally do in and about the bar-room or ballot-box. It is not likely that preaching will do such individuals much good.

I don't like to see people come into the church with a pound or two of mud sticking to each foot, that might much better have been left on *terra firma*.

I don't like to see people hang about the doors of the church, while the minister gives out the introductory hymn, and then rush in and make so much confusion as to forbid any one hearing the voice of the minister.

I don't like to see any one coming into church in cold weather, and leaving the door open behind them. It proves they have no manners, gives the sexton much unnecessary trouble, interrupts the congregation, and seems to say that such individuals have no doors to their dwellings at home, but that *ingress and egress* are had thereto through a hole in the wall.

I don't like to see people, when seated in their pews in the House of God, whispering and talking as though they were in a concert-room. This is very undevout.

I don't like to see people asleep during divine service, nor leaning their heads on the top of the pew before them. Such persons seldom are much benefited by the discourse of their minister, and a *sleepy head* on the Sabbath, is a veritable of a prayerless tongue through the week.

I don't like to see persons sit with their hats on their heads before sermon in the house of God, nor put on their hats till near the door, when dismissed. To do this is very rustic.

I don't like to see people chewing and spitting tobacco on the church floor; nor ministers using this filthy weed in the pulpit. This is very indecent indeed.

It is not only "that which goeth out of the mouth that defileth the man," but this pollutes, the church also!

I don't like to see people running out and in during sermon. It looks like if they wished to show themselves—or had some new articles of clothing on, that they were desirous of exhibiting to the congregation. Such vanity is disgusting.

I don't like to see young men making the ladies run the gauntlet, from the church door, by blocking it up. This is very impolite, and ungentlemanly, and no young man of good taste and breeding will ever be guilty of it.

I don't like to see people keeping their mouths shut when God's praises are being sung, and pretending they cannot sing.

I don't like to see people reading books or papers during the time of divine service. People should go to church to hear, not to read.

I don't like to see people refuse to contribute to the cause of benevolence, whatever they have a chance; nor do I like to see any one contribute a dime when they ought to have given a dollar. The Lord loves a liberal giver, and so do I.

I don't like to see people coming to church with dirty shirts, or unblacked boots, or without being shaved, or without their coats. God don't require us to take off our coats, when we work for Him.

Lastly, I don't like to see people bringing their dogs to church and leaving them at the door.

These, Mr. Editor, are some of the things I don't like to see at church. I could increase this list, but I forbear.

Next week, I will tell you what I like to see.

SATURDAY EVENING.—Reader do not let this season pass without some profitable reflections. Carefully review the week, sum up the blessings you have received from a Father, whose provident care has kept you in life, in health, and in comfort, while others, every way your equals, and perhaps your superiors, have been prematurely cut off, or spared to live in misery. Think of this, and of the happiness you have in the world.

Don't make promises upon uncertainties which will weigh upon you.

An angel might covet the mission which is assigned to a mother. Your child, who thinks of finishing her education at sixteen, may soon have entrusted to her keeping a son, in whose soul may glow the energies of Milton, or Newton, or of Washington. God did not make her to play a waltz or dance a polka. She is created a little lower than the angels. When the wan-

ning stars expire, she is still to go career-

WEEKLY MESSENGER

J. M. SHACKELFORD, S. V. ROWLAND, EDITORS.

RICHMOND, MARCH 26, 1852.

REMEMBER! That the *Messenger* can be sent to any Post Office in Madison county, free of postage.

We call the attention of our merchants and others to the advertisement of Messrs. Briscoe & Bassett in our paper to-day. We have lately visited Lexington and can testify that their large and commodious house is well filled with every variety of articles in their line, and we take great pleasure in recommending them as gentlemen in every way worthy of extensive patronage.— We deny any man who wants articles in their line to go into their house and come out without buying something.— Such is their gentlemanly bearing and kind attention, that to deal with them is irresistible.— Success to them.

See advertisement of Messrs. Wilcox and Briscoe, wholesale & retail dealers in groceries, &c., in Lexington. We have dealt with them, and have some acquaintance with them, and we cordially recommend their establishment to Merchants and others visiting Lexington to purchase articles in their line, and hope our patrons and friends will call on them when they visit the city.

We return our thanks to Hon's. J. R. Underwood, B. E. Grey, J. C. Breckinridge, and W. T. Ward for public documents received from each of them.

WATER-CURE.—See the notice from the New York Water-Cure Journal, of the "Mammoth Water-Cure Establishment," at Harrodsburg Springs. Any recommendation, in addition to that contained in the notice, would be superfluous, and we only desire to call the attention of health-seeking invalids to the subject, and leave them to read, think, and act for themselves.

Judge Goontor's charge to the Grand Jury at the present term of the Madison Circuit Court, was a very able one, and met with the decided approval of all who listened to it. He alluded in proper terms to the alarming increase of crime in many respects, and particularly to the frequent violations of the election laws, and the notorious practice of buying and selling votes, which has so long disgraced Madison county, and has at length aroused every good citizen to the necessity of putting it down.

The Grand Jury, we understand, in pursuance of their instructions endeavored to ferret out many of the offenders, but met with only partial success. On Saturday last they reported to the Court a pretty long list of indictments and presentments for keeping tippling houses, dealing faro, permitting gaming, selling votes, carrying concealed weapons, &c. But few indictments or presentments were found against the citizens of our town, whereas we have no doubt that several should have been returned for violations of the penal laws of the State. One poor devil, who has fled the country, was presented for selling his vote, and hundreds who are now in the county, as base and corrupt as he, who sell their votes at every election, go free. This is strange that two or three hundred were not presented for selling their votes, as there are at least that many who sold their votes at our last election. We hope the next Grand Jury impaneled for our county will pay especial attention to the vote-trading population of the county, and bring them to trial for violating the laws of the country by selling their birth-right. No man owes his country a more sacred duty than to aid in purifying the elective franchise.

APPELLATE JUDGE IN THIS DISTRICT.— The following we clip from the Observer & Reporter of Saturday last:

The Paris Citizen is authorized to announce the Hon. K. M. Farlow, of Montgomery, a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the first Appellate District.

The Hon. James Simpson, of Clarke, has been heretofore announced a candidate for re-election to the same station; and the Hon. W. C. Goode, of Madison, has also been spoken of by his friends in conjunction with the office.

Judge Goodeloe has been considered in this community a candidate for Appellate Judge for some months past.

An act has passed Congress, and been approved by the President, giving the additional time of five years for settling the public land heretofore granted to the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Danville.

The United States Senate has passed a bill to a third reading, appropriating \$3,000 to complete the interment, &c., in the Cemetery near the city of Mexico, of the officers and soldiers who died in that country.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a resolution postponing the election of United States Senator, for the term commencing in 1852, until the next session of the Legislature.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—It has been the reserved fate of the United States, an off-shoot from England, to set the mother country some noble examples in the science of government, and to teach her rulers how to render their subjects prosperous and happy.— Oppression drove our fore-fathers to brave the dangers of the ocean and association with savages, to seek a home in the wilds of the new world, and Providence, it seems, has so shaped the destiny of the descendants of the "Pilgrim Fathers," as that old England and young America have both been benefited in the effects resulting from the system of tyranny and oppression which drove the Puritans from their father-land.

The most casual reader of the late important news from England could not have failed noticing the fact that Earl Derby, Prime Minister of England, in a speech before Parliament, presenting the policy of the New Ministry, expressed a preference for the American principle of a tariff to the English doctrine of free trade, in that it is less burdensome in practice, and more easily defended. Earl Derby, as Lord Stanley, made a tour of this country some years ago, and it seems devoted a good deal of attention to our maxims of public policy, and has profited by our experience in the practice of levying a tariff with the two-fold view of raising revenue, and affording incidental protection to the manufactures and products of our own country; and that he is desirous to put England upon the same track.

The party who have for twelve or fifteen years been opposing the whig idea of a tariff, have tauntingly pointed us to England, and boasted of its free trade policy. Perhaps the day is not distant when they will have to hunt up some other country to afford them a practical example of the exploded and almost obsolete doctrine of free trade.

That it is the true policy of every nation engaged to any considerable extent in manufacturing, to levy a tariff which will afford to its manufactures incidental protection sufficient to counteract the regulations of foreign nations, there is no question; and there is just as little doubt that our present system of revenue laws needs revision, in view of the regulations of all the foreign nations with whom we have much commercial intercourse. At present, however, as the democrats have a majority in Congress, there is no ground for believing that any change will be made. Since that party have abandoned the Jackson doctrine of a tariff, and as "Uncle Josh" Downing, of Downingville, "would say, have but one principle, "to fight agin the whigs," they of course will not, just on the eve of the Presidential election carry out the recommendations of a whig President upon this subject, no matter how much the country needs the reforms suggested by him.

In the approaching Presidential campaign, the whigs as usual, will plant themselves upon a platform of principles and battle for them. The democrats will carry out their principle, to "fight agin the whigs." Truth is omnipotent and will prevail, and we feel content to bide our time, assured that victory will perch upon our standard, and the people endorse the party who battle for principles and the country, over the party whose leaders are beckoned on by the love of power and place.

We learn from the Frankfort Commonwealth that Messrs. Wickliffe & Tufts, Commissioners to prepare the Revised Statutes, were in that place last week and have made arrangements for the publication of that work. The book will contain eight hundred pages and will contain, besides the Statutes, the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Washington's Farewell Address, Laws of the United States in relation to the Authentication of Records, Naturalization, Fugitives from Justice, and Fugitives from labor; old and new Constitutions of Kentucky, and the Compact with Virginia. Three thousand copies will be deposited with the Secretary of State for distribution to the counties, and the work will be furnished to lawyers and others by A. G. Horner, at \$5 per copy.

From Rio.—By an arrival at N. York on the 23d inst., papers were received from Rio to the 10th of Feb., which announces the defeat of Ross by the allied forces of Brazil and the revolted provinces of the confederation. Argus had taken up quarters at Palermo, the country seat of Ross. The combat was bloody, and great loss sustained on both sides—about 4,000 lives in all.— Ross and his daughter had taken refuge on an English steamer.

We are indebted to the kindness of Rev. M. J. Bassckind, the able and efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction, for a copy of his report to the General Assembly, for the year 1851. In our next issue we will give a review of this admirable paper, presenting in a synopsis its most interesting features.

The Mississippi Senate has passed a resolution postponing the election of United States Senator, for the term commencing in 1852, until the next session of the Legislature.

It is quite amusing to see what snarl the Democrats are getting into about a candidate for the Presidency.— They are quarreling with the energy and desperation of mewing cats, and denouncing one another with the bitterest invective. But what else could be expected whilst those who are most conspicuous and unscrupulous in the mass, are bent upon shaving the losses and fishes, and care but little for "King or country" so they swim and get fat offices. Those who are intriguing most, have to impose upon the great mass of their party, their love of plunder and place for patriotism and devotion to principles.

Who of those fellows that are brawling the praises of Cass and Butler, Buchanan and Houston, Douglass and Lane in Congress, or those who are scribbling for them in the papers, care who is President if their favorite is not? What difference is it to them if they get no office whether we have a President at all or not? They are after the "almighty dollar," that's all.

We are not dissatisfied to see this state of things. We much prefer seeing our opponents divided to being united and harmonious. The democrats have a happy faculty of settling discord and jars, and it seems that all that is necessary is for the leaders of the party to cry "presto, veto, change," and they wheel into ranks like clock work.— "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad." A good many of the democratic leaders seem mad, and we hope it is the precursor of their political destruction, for surely they have committed political iniquities enough to bring destruction upon them. So long as they are fighting among themselves as so many Kilkenny cats, we are hands off, but when they whip one another into ranks and make battle upon the whigs, we will then buckle on our mor and enter the lists.

It is well for the United States that they have so many inexhaustable resources of wealth, as if they had them not, the practice indulged in by members of Congress of making speeches for and against aspirants to the Presidency, and advocating and denouncing party tricks and party schemes, would very soon bankrupt the country. It is a burning shame that men who are elected to Congress to transact business which legitimately devolves upon that body, should be so reckless of their duty to their constituents, and so profigate with the people's money, as to occupy hours and days and weeks in boring Congress and the country with nonsensical harangues upon President making and party rascality and trickery. Several members of the House of Representatives, who never attempt to discuss any measure of interest or importance, have lately made speeches of this character. They have not mind enough to state to the House the nature of the bill they propose to discuss, (they have to make pretence that they intend to discuss the bill before the House, to get the floor,) who have occupied an hour or two each in simple rehearsals of slang they have been told to deliver themselves of, to the infinite bore of their fellow-members and the disgrace of the nation. Whigs and Democrats are alike guilty, and should alike be censured.

But such things will be done so long as third and fourth rate men are elected to high offices. The people should commence a reform, by frowning down simple-minded demagogues, and electing dignified, sensible and good men to Congress. Then and not till then will our Congress be a working body. It is now rather a drain upon the treasury, where lazy demagogues and bloats are supported in good style upon the people's money, who care not what becomes of the country, so they can feast and revel, and get \$5 a day. There are honorable exceptions in Congress, but how many demagogues and bloats who can not make a living elsewhere are there in that body?

Messrs. PATRICK & HENDERSON, of the Louisville Journal, have issued proposals for publishing the "Louisville Journal Extra for the Presidential Campaign". The publication of the Journal Extra will commence early in June, and be continued until after the Presidential election. Terms—50 cents a copy, \$2 for 5 copies, or \$5 for 14 copies, and \$22 copies for \$10. We wish the enterprise great success. The prospectus shall appear in our next issue.

James Vanwinkle, indicted for voting twice at the May election, was tried at the present Term of the Madison Circuit Court, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, and stand committed until paid.

Catherine Johnson, charged with malicious stabbing, was also tried and acquitted.

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL.—Thomas U. Walter, Eng. architect for the extension of the Capitol at Washington, reports that the entire cost of the improvement will be \$2,075,000.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A report has been widely circulated to the effect that Mr. Clay had said that he preferred Gen. Cass for the Presidency to any man in the country. We never for a moment gave this report credence, as we have too much confidence in the devotion of Mr. Clay to the great principles of the Whig party to believe that he will forsake them, after having devoted a long and eventful life to their advocacy and defence, when there is no real, nor yet apparent danger of our free institutions being jeopardized by the election of a Whig to that office. Gen. Cass it is true has nobly battled for the Union, and Mr. Clay no doubt would prefer him for the Presidency to a Whig who is not a compromise man, ready and willing to do battle for every feature of the compromise measures, but whilst we have Whigs of as good, better capacity than Gen. Cass, who are as true to the Union as he, Mr. Clay will never, nor never abandon the party he has so long and so nobly acted with, and whose every measure was sprung upon the country by him.

We have it in our power to give this report a flat denial, which will be found in the extract below. Mr. Clay may have said, and likely did, say, that he preferred Gen. Cass for the Presidency to any Democrat, but he never said he preferred him to any man in the country. During the debate Mr. Marshall, of Ky., said he would take the responsibility of disbanding the army—he would rather leave the people of Texas and New Mexico to fight their own battles than vote for the item in the deficiency bill for army appropriations.

Without taking action on the bill the House adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill amending the act of holding courts in cases of the disability of the judges was agreed to.

The deficiency bill was taken up in the Committee.

Mr. Houston explained the provisions of the bill.

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WASHINGTON, March 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward presented the petition of C. Hanson, of Brooklyn, proposing to establish a line of steamers between Brooklyn and Gieckstadt, on the Elbe, near Hamburg, so as to make monthly trips. He proposed to build four vessels of 2,000 tons to be ready in two years, to carry the mails and passengers at rates as he shall be able to obtain. He asks Congress to grant him for the first three years \$100,000 per annum; the next \$355,000; and the next \$375,000 per annum for each vessel engaged. The line will secure to the United States a trade now possessed by England.

The bill regulating the salaries of territorial officers was taken up.

After some debate, it was ordered to be engrossed.

A bill to establish a dry-dock and navy-yard at San Francisco was taken up.

Mr. Gwin addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Brodhead commenced a reply, but yielded the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow, of Pa., presented a resolution from that Legislature asking for the establishment of dry docks and navy-yards on the Lake frontier, and another relative to Smith O'Brien.

The Speaker laid before the House the Executive communication in answer to the resolution asking information relative to the seizure and confiscation of the Georgians, of Maine, and Susan, of Mass.; referred.

Also, a communication from the Navy Department in reply to a resolution calling for information as to the cost of foreign mail service and all items connected with the contracts, ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill.

Mr. Gorman, of Ind., commented on the fact of increased cost for maintaining soldiers. He said there was corruption in the Department and that officers were in partnership with men who sell horses and thus managed to fleece the Government. He knew of one officer who had thus defrauded the Government and settled down independently in Oregon with \$100,000. (Cries of "Who is he?" "What's his name," &c.) Mr. G. said he would not tell publicly, but would privately to any one, and be responsible.

Mr. Gentry said that these corruptions did not begin yesterday, but have existed for years. The President and Secretary are not responsible for the acquisition of the territory which requires this force for the protection of the people and of our treaty stipulations.

The debate continued, and the House adjourned without action.

The New York Tribune discusses the policy which shuts up our iron beds and furnaces and patronizes those of Europe, in preference, and says:

"There never before was so great a dearth of employment throughout the Free States, as during the past winter, and it still continues. And still we go on, running in debt millions per month for products that our own idle laborers would gladly make, and calling it buying them cheap. And we have just heard of a large purchase of Railroad iron from England at \$875 per ton, payable in seven per cent. bonds running fifteen years. Thus for each ton of this iron over \$76 in cash must be paid before and at the maturing of the bonds—but who cares for debts, having fifteen years to run? We may all dead before they mature. So hurrah for giant debts abroad, and idle laborers at home! Hurrah for boundless speculation to-day, though bankrupt to-morrow! Hurrah for giant fortunes made by bond-mongering and giant Texas to support our crowded Almshouses! Hurrah for blowed-up furnaces and British Free Trade!"

Within the last year, forty-eight ships have been added to the fleet of whalers belonging to New Bedford. Nearly half of the importation of sperm and whale oil for the whole country is entered at that port.

CAPT. F. F. C. TRIPPLETT, of New Bedford, has been appointed chief clerk of the Fessenden Office.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

SENATE.—Executive communications and a number of petitions were presented.

Mr. Soule addressed the Senate against non-intervention.

All the galleries were occupied by ladies to hear Mr. Soule's speech. Mr. S. said that the debate could not fail to have beneficial results by the opportunity it afforded to proclaim the free principles that every true American delighted in, and to give expression to sympathy for the down-trodden nations of the world. He denied that this was not the policy of Washington. The neutrality of Washington was one of the pure necessity for the time being, and was not intended to be permanent. He proved by letters of Hamilton, second in command under Washington, that he approved of the interference by the Government in '92 in aid of Miranda, who attempted a revolution in Mexico, and argued that Washington must have been cognizant of this, and approved of it; and occurring so shortly after the publication of his farewell address shows that intervention was not a matter dexterously decided by those fathers of the Republic.

Mr. Soule continued up to the hour of adjournment.

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A steam frigate had sailed from London for Algeria with 300 political exiles.

In Ireland Dr. McHale had raised the standard against the established church. Alarming accounts of Ribbonism are received from the northern district.

A Turkish military column of 10,000 strong, with four guns, have occupied Ban Jaluks district and disarmed the forces of Bry. Biash Novi is occupied by a strong force of cavalry. Every large town is garrisoned. A widely spread conspiracy to overthrow the government has been brought to light. Every bridge and ferry is guarded. The boats on the river Una are destroyed and every point of communication with Austria is occupied by strong Turkish pickets.

FROM CHAGRES AND KINGSTON.—The steamship United States, from Chagres, March 4th, at 6 P. M., and six days from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived yesterday.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The Panama Echo states that Mr. Doe, who had for some time occupied a store there, was robbed by a friend, of carpet a bag containing jewelry, gold, and other articles to the value of \$6,000, which had been committed to his care, to place on board the Tennessee, on which vessel Mr. D. had engaged a passage for San Francisco.

In the city of Panama there was supposed to remain about three thousand California emigrants, waiting for passage to their place of destination. Provisions were still scarce, and very high, though large supplies were hourly expected.

A GOOD MOVE.—We learn that A. B. Corwine, Esq., United States consul at this port, has appointed Messrs. C. K. Garrison, Wm. Nelson, and P. Monroe, to act as inspectors of all American vessels leaving this port for California, in order to see that the passengers are allowed a sufficient quantity of room, and that the proper supplies of provisions and water are placed on board for a protracted voyage, as well as to

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER.—The Daniel Webster, from San Juan de Nicaragua, with \$400,000 in specie, left San Juan on Saturday, March 6th, at 12 o'clock. She connected with the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco on Saturday, Feb. 14th.

The New York-built clipper ship Swordfish arrived Feb. 10, making the passage, against light winds and calms, in the short space of ninety days. This is coming close on the celebrated trip of the Flying Cloud, and is in every respect a splendid performance.—*Alta California.*

The clipper ship Trade Wind arrived Feb. 1st, from New York. She has performed the trip in 121 days, during the greater portion of which time she meets calms and head winds.

The clipper Golden Gate left New York with a full cargo on the 14th of October, and has completed the passage in 113 days.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14, 1852.

The population of California is increasing with great rapidity, and with a better class than have hitherto flocked to our shores. Thousands come with their families, bringing capital for investment, and proceed at once to identify themselves as residents, permanent settlers. In this way we go on to enlarge our borders, and lay a permanent foundation for the future welfare of this great and growing State! We have all the social elements requisite for a good beginning, in the way of churches, public schools, &c., and the great increase of well-ordered families throws around our homes a feeling of security, and tends to promote good morals, and the elevation of the people at large.

The first anniversary of the Ladies' Protestant Orphan Asylum was held on the evening of the 3d inst., at the Presbyterian church, Stockton street. The house was filled with the elite of the city. Addresses were made by Gen. James Wilson, of New Hampshire, U. S. commissioner, and Frederick Billings, Esq., of this city. Donations and subscriptions were taken up, amounting to upwards of \$1,000. The asylum has 13 children, under the special care of Mrs. Wilson as matron, who are well cared for, and instructed in all that appertains to a well regulated family. During the week the children attend the public school.

[From the Alta California of Feb. 14.]

Annual Export of Gold.—The following table, showing the amount of gold exported from this port during the year ending Dec. 30, 1851, was taken from the books of the custom-house, and may therefore be relied upon as strictly correct:

To New York	\$30,861,400 49
New Orleans	404,294 11
London	3,392,660 78
Panama	151,293 64
San Diego	5,000 00
Valparaiso	444,432 00
Rio de Janeiro	15,000 00
Talcahuana	15,750 00
Hong-Kong	2,594 00
<hr/>	
Of corn, there was manifested during the same period:	\$458,895
To Hong Kong	\$212,565
Canton	71,212
Shanghai	192,000
Manila	53,766
Honolulu	16,000
Valparaiso	5,353
Ports of Pacific (one shipment) 8,000	

New Mail Arrangement.—We understand that the Postmaster General has approved an arrangement, by which the transit of the great mail between San Francisco and N. York will be much accelerated. The through mails for Panama and the Atlantic States are to be dispatched in the first class steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, touching at Acapulco only, and lessening the time between this city and Panama to about fourteen days. The way-mails for Monterey, San Diego, &c., are to be dispatched by other steamers of the company, leaving two or three days earlier, so as to make the necessary connections at Panama. This arrangement will no doubt prove very acceptable to the public. It goes into immediate operation.

ARRIVAL OF THE EL DORADO.

NEW YORK, March 15. The steamer El Dorado, with the California mails, arrived at half-past five o'clock this afternoon. She brings \$1,428,000 in gold and 132 passengers.

The El Dorado brings date from California to the 18th of February, and from Chagres to March 6th—the time through being 26 days and 4 hours.

The steamers Panama and Fremont were at Panama, and the Isthmus was hourly expected. These steamers will take all the passengers at Panama who have brought tickets on the mail line, and many others beside.

The steamer Gen. W. Penn was lost on the bar of Columbia river, on the 28th of January, and 42 lives were lost, with a cargo of produce valued at \$80,000. The boat was owned at Panama.

The steamer S. on the 17th of February, in thirty-five days from Callao. She is to take back the Japanese seamen who were brought to that port some months since.

Advices from New South Wales represent the condition and prospects of the country as flattering. The gold fever had somewhat abated, though the mines have become the resort of the industrial classes, and is a steady and abundant source of wealth.

News has reached San Francisco of several wrecks on the Oregon coast within a few weeks.

A gang of bank robbers had left Los Angeles for Lower California, causing considerable solicitude among the inhabitants.

Hon. Mr. Bartlett, Commissioner of the Gaudaloupe Hidalgo treaty, had arrived at San Diego on the 9th from Sonora.

A large party of Chinese had returned home in the ship Wild Pigeon, having

amassed fortunes during their short stay in California.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to January 17th give gloomy accounts of the state of trade, and as some relief it has been proposed to take off the duty of 30 per cent. on sugar. A cargo of Coolies had arrived from Amoy.

Advices from Oregon to the 7th state that all was quiet, through the difficulty between the Legislature and the Judiciary was still unsettled.

The clipper ship Celestial, from New York, has arrived at San Francisco in 105 days.

Rain is much wanted for mining and agricultural purposes, and the papers complain of the continued pleasant weather. The miners, however, were meeting with steady success.

The miners on Hornby creek were making \$50 per diem.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Markets.

LOUISVILLE, March 22, 1852.

There has been rather more inquiry in the market for Provisions and various other leading articles, and the market is firm.

CORVON.—We hear of no transactions beyond a sale of common Alabama at 64@. The New Orleans Price Current of the 19th estimates the receipts of Cotton at all Southern ports at \$14,000,000, and at 64@ per bale.

FLOUR & GRAIN.—The market is immobile, with no receipts, but a fair stock of Flour on hand, and all sales at \$3 35@ \$3 45 for flour; retail sales at \$3 75@ \$4 25. Wheat is firm, with no receipts, and we quote nominally at 60c. Sales of Corn in small lots at \$3 25@; sales of shelled Corn at 37@ 40c, including bags. Oats command 23@ 26c.

GRANULES.—A large sample, with sales at 20c, have Rio for 10c, and 15c for 15c; 160 lbs raw Sugar in lots 50c. Small lots of plantation Molasses at 30@ 33c. Also, sale of 100 lbs of S. garat 5@ 10c, and 12 bids at 6@. A 100 lbs of plantation Molasses at 30c. Domestic—Sales of 20 bales Cananots. Domestic—Sales of 20 bales Cananots.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.—There is more inquiry for Pork, and we hear of sales of 1,850 lbs bacon at 15@ 16c, equal to case. Bacon is in demand, and is quoted at 74@ 75c for Shoulders, 8c for ribbed, and 9c for corned and choi e Hams. We quote sales from stores of 65 bacon in various lots at 73@ 75c for 40@ 45c. Pork at 15@ 16c, and 12 bids at 6@. A 100 lbs of 100 lbs plantation Molasses at 30c. Domestic—Sales of 20 bales Cananots. Domestic—Sales of 20 bales Cananots.

WHEAT.—The market is immobile, with no receipts, but a fair stock of Flour on hand, and all sales at \$3 35@ \$3 45 for flour; retail sales at \$3 75@ \$4 25. Wheat is firm, with no receipts, and we quote nominally at 60c. Sales of Corn in small lots at \$3 25@; sales of shelled Corn at 37@ 40c, including bags. Oats command 23@ 26c.

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NOTICE.

LEXINGTON, March 22, 1852.

REVERE—Thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform the public in general, that he is prepared to make all garments entrusted to him in superior style, so I have the most expensive workmen, and receive the Paris and New York fashions regularly. Furthermore, particular care will be taken with garments intended to fit him to the best advantage.

W. M. D. WILSON, Adm'r. Lexington, Ky., March 26, 1852—11-1f.

WANTED.

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REVERE—A likely negro girl from 12 to 15 years of age. Enquire at this office. March 26, 1852—11-1f.

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POETRY.

To —
I'll wear thy faded memory,
Undim'd by change or death,
Or Time's unkindly breath.
Its mimic footsteps will not trace
These hallow'd pages, nor erase
Thy name, nor even death.

To —
This deeply pencil'd on my heart,
Of my existence 'tis a part,
A soul that's tie'd to me,
The secret linking with the past
And bless'd future, when at last
No parting cause a sigh.

In spirit I'll commune with thee,
When pensive shadows rest on me,
And make my path obscure;
To feel the hand that I share,
Will give me strength each ill to bear,
Each sorrow to endure.

And when joy's smile shall sunshine bring,
And Hope's aspect shall wing,
A soul bright shall bear;
I'll oft all upon that shrine,
Which memory consecrates as thine,
And such thou will share.

Amid the gay and bustling crowd,
That name I'll never breathe aloud,
But told it bright addresses appear,
Or smile, or joy, around;
Or in the moon's soft silver ray,
At peep of dawn, or shut of day,
The heart's communion's found.

Ah! fondly then I breath thy name,
And feel that thou art still the same,
Blissful, yes, happy still,
Oh! how thy memory's light,
And leave all blank a page so bright
With such enjoyment fraught?

Agricultural.

ASPARAGUS CULTURE, &c.

Many like this delightful and healthy esculent; but the fewest number know how to cultivate it. The subjoined ample directions are from the Baltimore "American Farmer," and are commendable.

Time of Sowing Seed to grow plants. — The proper time for sowing the seed of this vegetable, as early in the spring as the frost is out of the ground, and the soil may be in a condition to be well worked, and put in a state of perfect pulverization.

Kind of Soil for Seed-bed. — A deep sandy loam is the soil best adapted to this purpose, though any soil in which sand predominates will answer. Asparagus is emphatically a plant that delights in sandy soils.

Preparations of the bed. — Broadcast over the bed, or border, selected, a liberal dressing of stable manure, barn-yard manure, or any rich nutritive compost, dig up the ground full a spade in depth, rake until the soil is perfectly fine; then draw drills 8 or 10 inches asunder, half an inch deep, and thinly sow the seed therein, cover with the rake, and gently pat down the drills with the back of a spade, or shovel. This done strew a mixture of salt and ashes over the bed, so as to whiten the surface.

Treatment of the bed and plants. — Should the weather prove dry before the plants come up, the bed must be watered every few days. After the plants are up care must be observed, in times of drought, not to let them suffer for the want of water, as it is important that their growth should be continuous and uninterrupted. A decoction formed of 2 quarts of soot, dissolved in ten gallons of water, occasionally, will be found an excellent substitute for pure water, in dry seasons. The plants must be kept clean of weeds and the earth stirred throughout the season.

Quantity of Seed. — One or two ounces of Asparagus seed, will be sufficient to grow plants enough to supply the wants of a large family. Should the design of the grower be, to raise Asparagus for market, the quantity of seed will, of course, have to be increased, so as to meet the object in view.

Age of Plants for setting out. — Upon this head there is a diversity of opinions among good gardeners; some contending that the plants should be two years old before transplantation into their permanent bed, while others prefer to set them out when one year old. We prefer the latter age, and believe, that, if proper pains be taken to keep the plants clean, and well watered, in the seed bed, that at least a year may be gained in the time of cutting the Asparagus, by setting out the plants when one year old. Those who do not wish to wait for the growth of plants, can obtain them of nurseries.

Having disposed of the question of raising the plants, we shall now proceed to the formation of the permanent Asparagus bed.

Formation of a new Bed. — When the plants are a year old, as we have before stated, they will be fit to be transplanted into the bed they are permanently to stand in. In early spring, so soon as the frost is out of the ground, select your bed in an open, well exposed part of your garden. The soil should be to the full depth of the spade, casting the surface soil on one side of you, so as to be convenient to be replaced, when the subsoil shall have been spaded up. After the surface soil has been removed to the full depth of the spade, put on two or three inches of well rotted stable manure, dig that in to the full depth of the spade; this done, rake the surface, and apply two or three inches in depth, more, of well rotted manure, replace the surface soil, and rake the bed until perfectly fine; then broadcast over the bed about an inch, in depth, of well rotted manure, as before, rake that in thoroughly, so as to incorporate it well with the surface soil.

Laying of the bed and setting the plants out. — Your ground being measured, trench-dug, and thoroughly pulverized, by raking, divide it into beds 4 feet wide, leaving alleys 2 feet wide between each bed. Then stretch a line, 8 inches from the edge, cut a drill close to the line, 6 inches deep, the side next you manage your bed thus, you cannot

fail to have a full crop of fruit, unless the elements war against you.

Before we conclude, we would express the hope, that if there be a Homestead among our readers deficient in shade trees, in shrubbery, in fruits, and in a garden, that the Ladies, whose province it is to direct such matters, will so work upon their husbands and fathers, as to have such deficiencies supplied, — as a country residence without these appliances, is really a sad affair, whereas, with them, is among all the sources of delight of this world, the one most to be appreciated — the home amongst all others, the most to be admired and loved.

Celery. — Sow Celery seed about the beginning of the month, the plants will be ready to set out in May.

Facts for Farmers. — It will not do to hoe a great deal for all little crops, or to move twenty acres for five loads of hay, enrich the land and it will pay you for it. Better farm thirty acres well, than fifty by halves.

In dry weather dig for water on the brow of a hill; springs are more generally near the surface than in the vale.

The foot of the owner is the best manure for land.

Cut bushes that you wish to destroy, in the summer, and with a sharp instrument they will bleed freely.

Accounts should be kept in detailing the expenses and product of each field.

When an implement is no longer wanted for the season, lay it carefully aside, but first let it be well cleaned.

Obtain good seed, prepare your ground well sow early and pay little attention to the moon.

Cultivate your own heart aright; remember that "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Do not begin farming by building an extensive house, nor a spacious barn, until you have something to store in it.

Keep notice of remarkable events on your farm.

Recording even your errors will be of benefit.

Good fences make good neighbors.

The better animals can be fed, and the more comfortable they can be kept, the more profitable they are, and all farmers work for profit.

Soow clover deep, it secures it against the drought.

Cows well fed in winter, give more milk in the summer.

When you see the fence down, put it up; if it remains until to-morrow the cattle may get over.

What ought to be done to-day, do it, for to-morrow it may rain.

Rooted plants should have fresh earth given to them in March, the earth should be kept well stirred and watered freely.

Plants in blossom will be prolonged in beauty and vigor by being shaded from the noonday sun; they will likewise be benefited by it during other periods of their growth.

Plants should be ashed, trimmed and trained as required.

The beauty of many plants is increased by covering the earth, with finely pulverized rotten wood or saw dust. I have been told by an English lady, that in England, an old stump of rotten wood was deemed quite an acquisition by those who cultivate flowers.

Seeds should be gathered, as they ripen.

Dried leaves should be removed from plants as they appear.

Annuals that are done flowering should be removed; they are unsightly.

Plants should be watered in dry weather, the best time for watering is very early in the morning in the summer season — rather later in cooler weather.

Liquid manure may be applied occasionally to all choice flowers.

The earth in a garden must be kept light by being stirred frequently; it must be perfectly free from weeds, and raked smooth. S. L. D.

SEED POTATOES. — It is generally customary with farmers and gardeners, to preserve for seed the small potatoes, such as are not suitable for consumption. This is a great error. In almost every other species of vegetable productions, it is customary to preserve the best and finest portions for seed. For instance, if they desire to raise a good crop of corn, they plant the largest and best ears they can find; and so with wheat, rye, &c.; but when they come to the potatoes, they plant the small potatoes, and the consequence is, they obtain a crop of small potatoes.

These facts in reference to seed potatoes, I obtained from an old gentleman of this county, who had many years' experience in gardening. A. Bourbon County, Ky. — Paris City.

TOMATO FIGS. — We have seen and tasted (says the Boston Journal) the figs referred to in the following article from Hovey's excellent Horticultural Magazine; and endorse all which says in their favor. We hope that those who raise abundance of tomatoes will save this recipe, and try the experiments if only on a small scale.

Receipt for Tomato Figs. — Pour boiling water over the tomatoes, in order to remove the skin; then weigh them and place in a stone jar, with as much sugar as you have tomatoes, and let them stand two days; then pour off the syrup, and boil and skim it until no scum rises. Then pour it over the tomatoes, and let them stand two days as before; then boil and skin again. After the third time they are fit to dry if the weather is good; if not, let them stand in the syrup until dry weather. Then place on large earthen plates or dishes, and put them in the sun to dry, which will take about a week, after which pack them down in small wooden boxes, with fine white sugar between every layer. Tomatoes prepared in this manner will keep for years.

A few apples cut up and boiled in the remainder of this syrup make a very nice sauce. — Miss Eliza Marsh.

It is only necessary for us to add, the Committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, awarded Mrs. Marsh the Society's Silver Medal for ex-

cellence to the late firm of EMERY & WHITE, either by note or account will find the accounts in the hands of THOS. H. EMERY, who alone is authorized to settle the debts due the firm; those having claims against the firm, will present them to Emery for payment.

Laying of the bed and setting the plants out. — Your ground being measured, trench-dug, and thoroughly pulverized, by raking, divide it into beds 4 feet wide, leaving alleys 2 feet wide between each bed. Then stretch a line, 8 inches from the edge, cut a drill close to the line, 6 inches deep, the side next you manage your bed thus, you cannot

fail to have a full crop of fruit, unless the elements war against you.

Before we conclude, we would express the hope, that if there be a Homestead among our readers deficient in shade trees, in shrubbery, in fruits, and in a garden, that the Ladies, whose province it is to direct such matters, will so work upon their husbands and fathers, as to have such deficiencies supplied, — as a country residence without these appliances, is really a sad affair, whereas, with them, is among all the sources of delight of this world, the one most to be appreciated — the home amongst all others, the most to be admired and loved.

TIME to cut Timbers. — Timber cut from the first of September to the middle of December will not sprout much, and the stumps will rot in half the time. In setting the plants in the drill, spread the roots out as evenly as practicable before covering them over. As you set each plant in position, draw a little earth with your hand, over the roots, to keep the plant steady until you are ready to cover over. Your row of plants being thus fixed in the drill, draw the earth with a rake over it, so as to cover the plants. Then drive down a stake at each corner of the drill, so as to designate the line of plants, and these serve as a landmark, or index, in working the bed from year to year afterwards in order that injury to the crowns of the plants may be avoided.

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